SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1803.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamp for that pu

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

sed from the National Democratte Platform of 1892, on which the Fictory was Won.

Flome rule; individual liberty; resistance to No Force bill; no Federal interference in

Teonomy in appropriations; no profigate Protection inconstitutional; so power to

the Federal Government to Impose and col-lect tariff duties, except for revenue only, Trusts and combinations to be rigidly reg

ulated by law. winted by law.

VI.

Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no discrimination against either metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VII. Monest Civil Service Reform.

#### Only 660.

Here is that usually exact philosopher, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, crying out piteously, when nobody is hurt:

"The record of the Congress just closed presents a straining illustration of the weakness of the prevailing methods and tendencies of legislation. Most of the time was friftered away in idle speechmaking, and in flibustering processes of a disgraceful nature. Only 660 acts of all kinds were passed out of thousands, and they were by no means the most useful and important."

We should say that 660 acts is about 600 too much. The time which Congress devotes to "idle speechmaking" is usefully spect. The Hon. Tom REED's notion that Congress is not a deliberative body is thoroughly pernicious. If Congress devoted itself to rushing through all the bills which it could reach, the amount of injury done to the country would be enormous. The subjects and occasions of necessary national legislation are comparatively few, and the adding of a law to the statute books should be a solemn matter. There should be all the discussion that any member wants. The harder it becomes to pass laws, the greater the probability that intelligent and wise laws will be passed. The majority of statutes, passed by the various legislative bodies in the United States, are slambling, uncertain in phraseology and weaping, and fruitful sources of litigation.

The number of bills presented in Congress is monstrous, and the proportion of them passed, small as it is, is far too large. The good nature of legislators, the silly habit of introducing bills " by request," the vanity or folly of cranks, and erroneous ideas of the province and power of Federal legislation, have the blame to bear. The idea which our St. Louis contemporary seems to have that Congress is a law manufactory, which ought to turn out so many laws a day, is no less erroneous. The meetings of Congress afford an outlet for the discharge of political passion. They give the representatives of the people an opportunity to talk to the people. The people may not always care to hear, and the talk may be muddy sometimes; but that is perhaps the chiefest, most useful activity of Congress. Some bills it must pass, the appropriation bills, for instance, but the majority of the bills it discusses and attempts to pass are best unpassed. The Fifty-second Congress did more good by not passing the Anti-Option bill than it could have done by passing 6,600 bills. Any rules that would prevent the House from "frittering" away its time would conduce to wholesale and, therefore, injurious legislation. Not merely the rights of the minority, but the welfare of the whole country would be likely to suffer from such a change.

#### A Chance for a Blunder.

What is to be done with Hawaii? Mr. CLEVELAND has withdrawn from the Senate the treaty entered into by his predecessor for the annexation of the islands, but whether with a view to killing the project or merely to so modifying it as to make It unquestionably an affair of his own Administration remains to be seen.

This country made no mistake when it annexed Louisiana. It made no mistake when it annexed the Floridas. It made no mistake when it annexed Texas. It made no mistake when it annexed California and New Mexico. It made no mistake when it annexed Alaska. It has never made a mistake in any of its annexations.

But it probably made a mistake when it did not annex St. Thomas. That looked like a small matter, and it was small compared with the great additions to our territory on the mainland. Yet ever since St. Thomas was rejected, our Government has been hunting for a Caribbean station. At one time it struggles to gain a foothold on Samana Pay: at another, it suffers mortifying repulses in its efforts to acquire Mole St. Nicolas; it has even studied the availability of Chiriqui Lagoon for its purposes, but we remain to this day without a naval and coaling station in the West Indies.

Hawaii is the strategic centre of the Pa cific. It is at the cross roads of the great ocean, lying where the routes from the United States and British Columbia to Australia and New Zealand intersect with those from the Isthmus to China and Japan. Only a great blunder could fail to secure it now,

It is astonishing to hear annexation spoken of as if it were something to be shrunk from or ashamed of. What great nation has ever been anything else than appexationist? Is it France, Italy, Russia, Germany, or England? Annexation has been the American policy since the foundation of the Union. Without it, this country would have been to-day a fringe of commupities on the Atlantic seaboard, shut up between powerful neighbors. Its control of the continent is due to the policy of annexation, put into practical operation by JEF-FERSON ninety years ago.

... those days, too, as many objections were trumped up against this policy as now. It was urged that the title of France to Louisiana was contingent; that an amendment of the Constitution would be needed to make the people of Louisiana citizens, as the treaty proposed; that the boundaries of the tract purchased were too indefinite. All this seems trivial enough now, in view of the great benefit sure to be gained; but such was the captious talk then, and even bribery was charged. In those days, too, there was the same conservative timidity that is manifest now. "Objections," wrote JEFFERSON, when his purchase had been made, "are raising,

to the eastward, against the vast extent of our boundaries." But he protested that the public feeling should be one of increased security rather than of anxiety, and that the acquired control of the Mississippi was of immeasurable value. "because I see in a given by the university officers to students light very important to our peace the exelusive right to its navigation, and the ad-

mission of no nation into it, but, as into the Potomae or Delaware, with our consent and inder our police."

In Hawaii to-day we seek the assurance of peace and security, in holding an excluive control of this ocean outpost, through the American plan of annexation. Can we halt and haggle about it? Any minor alteration of the compact, for better or worse, with a view to connecting its accomplishment more fully and definitely with the new Administration, is not a matter of great concern. The only serious blunder would be that of putting in needless jeopardy the acquisition of the islands.

#### Science and Religion.

A correspondent in the interior of this State writes to us that as a result of eight years' study of science and of theology he has got himself into a snarl, from which he asks us to extricate him. Here is his case, and, as he seems to be a conscientious man, we will do the best we can for him:

"One cannot fall to see the great difference between "One cannot fall to see the great difference between the Bible story of the creation (or rather stories, because there are two) and the scientific theory. I have read and reread the mebular hypothesis, and have reasoned it out in my own mind, and found no conflicting thought. How, then, can I secept the Bible story, and if i do, which one, the one that she with man, or the one that begrins with man?

"Similar difficulties present themselves when I try to the Bible story and the Bible story and the Bible story."

compare the Bible and modern astronomy. Then I rompare the evidences we have of primitive man with the chronology of the Rible, and again I grope in dark-ness and mystery. I will not speak of ethnological problems, but they will present themselves to the thoughtful mind. Then, on the other hand, when I turn to the New Testament and read and reflect on the teachings of Juses. I am compelled to exclaim with the writer: 'Never spake man as this."

"Now, to sum up: Science appeals to my reason, re-ligion to my affections. If I cannot make the two har-monize, which shall control? Shall I give up my

science, or shall I give up my religion !" Ten or fifteen years ago we should have been at a loss how to advise this skeptical young man with a strong religious sentiment warring with his religious doubts. We should have been obliged to tell him that, until one or the other had conquered, it would be impossible for him to find a place in which to get rest for his soul. He is simply going through the old battle between faith and infidelity, and, according to the orthodoxy of the past, while that is proceeding the man cannot obtain the shelter of its fold. It demanded that he should conquer his doubts to make him eligible for admission into the Church. Nobody who questioned the absolute truth and divine perjection of the Bible was allowed to come in. He had to remain outside in the ranks of the infidels.

Now, however, the situation has changed radically. Our skeptical correspondent's state of mind is no bar to his admission into the most orthodox of Churches, the Presbyterian, for instance, if we continue the designation formerly applied. If he be otherwise qualified, his criticisms of the Bitle constitute no obstacle to his ordination as a Presbyterian minister, in the New York Presbytery at least, or to his subsequent appointment as a professor in a Presbyterian theological seminary. He has no reason to be troubled in soul because of his doubts, for Dr. VAN DYKE describes such belief as he craves, to be a matter of nonessential opinion merely.

Dr. BRIGOS went through the same process of questioning the Bible, and reached the conclusion of rejecting everything which did not commend itself to his reason; yet he has been adjudged by the New York Presbytery a good enough Presbyterian for these days. Our correspondent and he stand on substantially the same ground so far as concerns science and religion. When the Bible conflicts with science, the Bible is wrong in the estimation of Dr. BRIGGS, and he does not vex himself more over the matter. The Biblical story or stories of creation he explains to be a compilation of ancient records and traditions made centuries after the time of Moses; and the contradiction of which our friend speaks, he ascribes to the carelessness of the unknown editors. Under the teaching of Dr. BRIGGS, justified by the New York Presbytery, this young man is needlessly alarming himself and undertaking an impossible task in trying to reconcile the Bible with modern astronomy, geology, and ethnology.

Hence, in reply to his final question, whether he shall give up science or religion, we advise him to keep both and become a Presbyterian.

# The Cost of Living at Harvard.

About six years ago Prof. George H. PALMER made some statements in regard to students' expenses at Harvard College which attracted a good deal of attention. The facts which he brought forward were calculated to remove the impression that of all American universities, Harvard is the least adapted to poor men. He proved that the individual expenditure of a quarter of the members of the class of 1887 had been less than \$650 a year, and that among these several were able to keep the outlay for an academic year down to \$450. At the same time he demonstrated that the means of obtaining pecuniary assistance were incomparably larger at Harvard than at any other American college, not only in respect of scholarships and fellowships, but through loans of money and opportunities of obtaining remunerative work. That what was true six years ago may now be reaffirmed with emphasis has been made clear by a second investigation, the results of which are published in a pamphlet by Mr. FRANK BOLLES, the Secretary of the university.

Since 1886-87, the year in which Prof. PALMER collected his statistics, a good many changes have taken place in the conditions of life at Harvard University. The number of students in the college proper has increased from 1,077 to 1,600, and the number in the whole university from 1,688 to 2,966. Six years ago only 650 men were accommodated by the dining association in Memorial Hall, whereas in 1892 no fewer than 1,085 students found seats there. In the interval the price of board at the hall has fallen from \$4.16 a week to \$3.98. The Foxcroft Club did not exist in 1887, and, in fact, was not organized until September, 1889. In December, 1892, it had 221 members, some of whom paid as little as \$2 a week for their board. From the price list of the club published by Mr. Bolles, we learn that a cup of tea or coffee can be purchased for 3 cents, a glass of milk for 2 cents, 2 slices of bread for 1 cent, a plate of baked beans for 4 cents, and a portion of beefsteak or roast beef for 10 cents; the prices of other dishes are proportionately low. The same group of officers and students who organized the Foxeroft Club. founded the Loan Furniture Association in 1890, and two years later had accumulated stock enough to furnish a large number of rooms. It appears that the annual charge for a complete set of room furniture, including china, is \$5. Since 1890, too, the committee on the reception of students has pub-

in Cambridge and its environs. It is further to be noticed that at the time when Prof. PALMER discussed the cost of living at Harvard, no systematic help was who wished to earn money during vacation, or in their spage hours through term time,

lished at the opening of each year a list of

rooms to be let at low rates in private houses

In 1887-88 an employment bureau was established in the university office, and all needy students were encouraged to seek, through this agency, for opportunities to earn money. Usually about 200 names are carried on the list, and every chance for employment which becomes known to the office is referred to one or more of the most promising applicants. This system has not only utilized chances for remunerative work which might otherwise have been lost, but It has stimulated the demand for helpers from among undergraduates. As the same bureau extends its services to those who are about to take degrees, and is able to secure permanent employment for the great majority of those who are graduated in good standing, men of small means feel more confidence in their future and less dread of being unable to repay loans and advances. Not only has the earning capacity of students been increased through the agency just named, but the power of the university to apply direct pecuniary ald to poor and worthy scholars of high academical rank has been remarkably augmented. In 1887 the university aid funds yielded an annual sum for distribution of about \$50,000; now over \$89,000 is assigned each

year to the same purpose. From these statements it appears that, since Prof. PALMER collected his figures from the class of 1887, the minimum cost of living among strictly economical students has been reduced in some of the most important items, viz., board, lodging, and furniture; and that, on the other hand, larger opportunities to earn money directly by work and indirectly by high scholarship have been created. The letters which form the greater part of Mr. BOLLES's pamphlet show that students of the most intelligent kind are able to meet the expenses of an academic year with a sum appreciably smaller than the \$450 which was the nor mal minimum in 1887. They also show that corresponding changes have been made in the outlay of students who are not as economical as those whose accounts define the present line of lowest expenditure.

#### The Future State of Mankind.

We have received the January number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, a Roman Catholic magazine published at Dublin under the sanction of Archbishop Walsh. Its leading article is by the Rev. JOHN S. VAUGHAN of the Archbishop's house, Westminster, and is a very severe criticism of the theory of Prof. St. George Mivart that the process of evolution goes on in hell, with the consequence that there is happiness in the abode of the damned.

The most striking feature of the paper of the Catholic theologian is his classification of human beings who have departed this life. Here it is as he finds it made or indicated in Roman Catholic doctrins:

(and others who have died before attaining the use of reason) Dying in a state of grace—
go to Heaven.
Dying in actual mortal sin—go to Hell.

Never having committed
actual sin—go to Limbo,
Dying in actual mortal sin—go to Hell.

Who have sin ned,
but have so repented as to obtain forgiveness All of this classification of departed souls

Father VAUGHAN describes as certain, except as to the state of the unbaptized souls, whom he relegates to limbo because they have never committed actual sin, or to heaven because though having sinned they have so repented as to obtain forgiveness. For these he makes it only probable.

Summarized thus, the Roman Catholic doctrine is that all baptized children go to heaven and the unbaptized to limbo; baptized adults dying in a state of grace go to heaven, but dying in actual mortal sin go to hell; and as to the unbaptized, there is no absolute certainty except that those dving in actual mortal sin go to hell.

Limbo is a place on the limb, edge, or border of hell. DANTE put it in the outermost of the nine circles of his Inferno, and he heard no weeping in it, but the perpetual sighs of men, women, and children afflicted, but not tormented. The great punishment of the inhabitants of limbo, Roman Catholic opinion or doctrine, consists in their being shut out from beholding the glory of Gop, in whose light the releemed dwell in heaven.

Father VAUGHAN dissents utterly and violently from the view of the English professor that "the unanimous teachings of saints and fathers" as to the indescribable torments of hell are "merely artistic exaggerations." He presents a long array of quotations from them to show that they meant exactly what they said when they described the tortures of the damned as horrible beyond the power of the human imagination to conceive, so exquisite and so fearful that the lost long for annihilation to escape from them. Hell fire Prof. MIVART treats as a mere figure of speech. Father VAUGHAN does not attempt to give " a definition of a thing, the like of which has never entered into the experience of any living man," but he refers to the opinion of the majority of the fathers and of theologians that hell fire is a true and real fire. That such is the case is not a positive article of faith, but it is " of faith that the damned always suffer the most cruel tortures in body and in mind, without

any consolation and in utter despair." Prof. MIVART attempted to soften the asperities of hell by contending that the damned may even be unconscious that they are damned, and therefore can pursue their infernal existence without knowing that there is a better. Father VAUGHAN quotes from St. PAUL and from St. THOMAS AQUI-NAS to show that such a supposition is utterly baseless and grantly false. "Every one," he declares, will know, as soon as death overtakes him. and before the General Judgment, whether he be saved or lost; in other words, every one will know at his death what his state for all eternity will be, and at the General Judgment each will know, in addition, the state of every other man."

So far as we have observed, Prof. St GEORGE MIVART has received no support for his theory of happiness in hell from any Roman Cathelie theologian who has been willing to put his assent in writing for publication.

# The Evolution of an Ambition.

On March 3 the Hon. Pop DISMUKE of Big Shanty was reported by the Atlanta Monthly as being in Washington "after the Hawalian Consulate." On March 7 the Hon. Pod Dismuke of Bear Shanty was reported by the same authority as being in Washington for the purpose of getting appointed Consul-General at Havana. On March 8 the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution telegraphed that "Pon DISMUKE is here and wants to be Consul somewhere." First Hawaii, then Hayana, then anywhere or nowhere. This scattering and unsettled purpose indicates a fri volity of mind or a mercurial temperament, comporting ill with the consular dignity which Pod DISMUKE is so anxious for.

We would point PoD DISMUKE to the example of his illustrious friend, the

great Georgian with whom his name must s associated in its thunderous scurry through the corridors of time. DINK BOTTS loesn't scatter. DINK Borrs doesn't rove in his mind's eye from Havana to Hawaii and away into the Ewigkeit. DINK Borrs fixes his mind steadily upon what he wants, and he keeps thinking about it He gazes at it steadily, he doesn't leave it for a moment, he waits for the full mo-

ment of fascination and hypnotization. What is it that DINK BOTTS wants? We shall not tell Pop Dismuke, for he might want it himself. But we advise him in all seriousness and kindness to pick out something and hang to it until it is gone. Watch DINK, Pop, and be firm, calm, and fearless of heart.

At last! The Commissioners have taken a step, their first, toward satisfying the great city of New York's most crying need. They have resolved to let New York embrace its opportunity for more extensive and more rapid travel within its limits.

There was only one way to this goal, and the Commission have entered upon it after a tedious and exasperating waiting upon the prejudice of cranks and the pressure of blackmailers. But the job is done, at least in part, and we can all be thankful. Among the gentlemen who have finally been instrumental in obtaining for the city a boon be yond comparison with others in contemplation, the highest honor unquestionably be longs to Mr. SAMUEL SPENCER.

If the Brooklyn legislators feel dissatis fled with Governor Flower, they had better find some other club to fight him with than the purchase of Fire Island. Fire Island was bought at a time whan a million of dollars looked cheap for a place so indispensable And the Governor bought it like a man.

The lady art student must be in need of a champion, judging from the fact that one has turned up to confound her alleged de-famers. A correspondent tells us indignantly that when she began to go to the art school the public became convinced that she would wear Greek robes, let her hair down. questionable art and unmistakable untidi ness, wear gloves unmended, boots unbut toned, and eyes crazed with a censeless strain upon the imagination. But it was all a libellous delusion. If the deluded, we are told will "make a tour of inspection through the schools where she is, and take an honest and unprejudiced estimate of her characteristics, they will be satisfied that as a rule she is refined, sensible person, full of fun and enthusiasm, and an altogether sweet and lova ble girl, dressed in the prevailing style and not the freak she had been supposed."

If there has been a cloud upon the life and prospects of the countless maidens studying art, we rejoice thus to lift it. Here's to the lady art students! May their ability to delight the eyes in no whit lessen their power to conquer the hearts of men!

One of Brooklyn's advantages from conolidation with New York would be New York's greater interest in Brooklyn's affairs. The Brooklynites complain that we fail to give due attention to their doings. They have lots of things which we know little about. They have fine institutions, whose names are rare-ly mentioned here. They have art exhibitions, about which we hardly ever hear anything. They have important interests of many kinds about which New York seems to be unconcerned. In the opinion of the Brooklynites. neglect Brooklyn shamefully. Brooklyn itself has not the means of attracting the notice of mankind. It feels as dull as a town in the backwoods. It stands apart from the metropolis. It lies off at one side. It lives an solated life, even though we have built a ridge to it. It is a dull old place.

There can be no help for Brooklyn until it becomes an integral part of the great city toward which it is always looking. After consolidation has been brought about, Brooklyn will be transformed. It will acquire the spirit of New York. It will become a sharer in New York's glory. It will be known all over and everywhere.

If the managers of the lunatic asylums of the State believe that the responsible inmates of these institutions would greatly enjoy the privilege of voting at elections, we must nsist that the ballots shall be unofficial and not counted in the regular returns. It seems hat many of the lunatics in all the States are deeply interested in politics, that they are anxious to put their votes in the ballot box. that they have their favorite candidates like other folks, that they belong to various parties. neluding the Republican, the Populist, the Mugwump, the Socialist, the Prohibitionist, and even the Democratic party. It certainly would be interesting to get a poll of their votes and to find out which party holds the control in the various asylums

In some of our New York asylums dramas are performed and enjoyed; concerts are given and appreciated; books or papers are perused and comprehended; sermons are preached and admired; games are played with skill; congenial intercouse is carried on, and dancing parties are given Yot we apprehend that the holding of political elections in them would be apt to raise more excitement than is desirable.

We learn from Lord PLAYFAIR's remarks in the House of Lords last Thursday that the British Government has sent a Commission to this country charged with the duty of ascertaining " how the liussian and Polish Jews conduct themselves" here, and how our laws for the regulation of immigration are operated. Such knowledge upon these subjects as may here be procured will, it is believed, be of use to the British Government, which is apprehensive that British interests may be adversely affected by the great influx of liussian Jews into Great Britain. We take the liberty of informing his lord-

ship that a good proportion of the quarter of a million of Jews who have come here within a couple of years or thereabout are already on the road to wealth, that a still larger proportion of them are gaining the means of life and more, too, and that the remainder are getting along as well as could be expected. It appears from certain prison returns printed this year by a Jewish paper that the ratio of criminals among the Jews here is smaller than that among other races, that few Jews are gulity of crimes of violence, and that the majority of those in prison are there on account of crimes involving fraud. Family morality is at least as well regarded by the Jews as by the people of other races. The Jews who have immigrated here within a few years quickly become interested in our politics and are anxious to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship. hey learn the English language as soon as they can. They send their children to the public schools. They make haste to find some way of winning a livelihood. There are hardly any Jewish beggars, and there are Jewish so cieties which give help to many of the Jews who are unable to take care of themselves. Several rabbis have complained that a good many orthodox Russian Jews of the recen immigration fall under the influence of un belief, or even of Reform itself, after they have been here a while; and it is probable that this complaint is well founded. The attempts to establish Jewish farming colonies in New Jer sey. Connecticut, and elsewhere have not been successful; but that is because the colonists were never accustomed to farm life. We trust that these facts will be found in

structive by Lord LYON PLAYFAIR We advise the British Commission of Inquiry to seek for further information in Wall and Broad streets, in Broadway and the Bowery, in East Broadway and its vicinity, in Hester 

theatres (one of which was once known to fame as the "Old Bowery"), and at the head-quarters of the political parties.

By taking this advice the Commissioners will be able to give the House of Lords pretty full information as to how the Jewish im-Digrants from Russia and Poland "conduct themselves in America."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Engieering Record, reports an interesting growth of architectural sentiment in Boston. The local Society of Architects has announced a competition for the "remodelling and embelishment of Copley square," one of the most central and important spaces in the city. This has been done by way of "suggesting to the municipal authorities the desirability of its treatment in architectural harmony." Copley square may never acquire the ideal beauty dreamed of by the Boston architects, but such sign of attention to the mathetic side of municipal improvement cannot fail to exert a happy and useful effect upon the public mind, in Boston and elsewhere.

Within the last year the scales whereon are balanced the merits of prize fighters have experienced a readjustment. Sullivan's appearance caused immense importance to be attached to weight and size. He was a whirlwind and he was also immense. The new crop of fighters became modelled after him in the matter of physical make-up. No one dreamed of soping with him who did not weigh at least 190, with the exception of MITCHELL; and the way SULLIVAN turned MITCHELL Inside out at Madison Square Garden showed that with him a small man was really not in it. Big men became the fashion. The prize ring of the inst ten years has been dark with the towering forms of giants like SLAVIN and JACKSON.

Lately the beam seems to have been kicked up, and now the smaller man is beginning to outwelgh the heavier, and science is once more asserting its qualities. Choynest has ald out Godfiev. Fitzsimmons has smothered Maner, and he has done the same with HALL. All the three defeated men were undeniable fighters, and they were heavier than their cleverer antagonists; but weight could

As society is always pleased instinctively to see skill triumph over brute force, the aspect of the fistic profession must be regarded as much more satisfactory generally than it was a lew years ago.

THE HOPES OF CANADA.

She Must Have Political Union or Reci-

procity with the United States Total Epiton of The Sax-Sir. The enclosed letter in from one of the most prominent citizens of Canada, and one of her shrawdest and most far-seeing political and one of her shrawdest and most far-seeing political leaders. From my own personal experience, all the writer says is unquestionably true. I may add that the Hou. Indward Blake, how a member of the imperial Parliament, once and to me of the writer of that leiter that he loved him for his sincere desire for the well-being of humanity.

The most important question and the grandest opportunity for attaining greater greatness now before the people of the United States, the annexation of Canada, is luminously discussed in the letter published be low. The writer says:

"Rusiness is at a standstill and farmers ar growing poorer day by day, and must so continue while they are deprived of the great advantages of your markets to sell in and the liberty to import freely the output of your in-

vantages of your markets to sell in and the liberty to import freely the output of your industrial institutions, which undoubtedly produce much cheaper in many lines than do ours. Just now there is an apparent luit in the movement, and which I attribute solely and entirely to the expectation that the present Administration and Congress will grant us reciprocity, and of course that is all our people want. Some believe in union as a principle, but more for no other reason than that such will alone give us the benefits of your markets, while not a few in the bominion are opposed to political union, but favorable to the fullest trade relations, from the feeling of loatning they have for your country and all within your gates, except your money.

"Give Canada access to your markets and the lights of union will die right out in short-order, for the feeling in favor of political union is due solely to the distress our farmers are in, and their strong desire to get your market prices for their stock and crop. Do you understand me right, or do you fall to see what the effect of reciprocity or the relaxation or modification of the agricultural schedule of your tariff will have on the Canadian farmer? The reform party want reciprocity because that will spare them the break from many cherished associates and retain their loyalty toward the country that has titles to bestow, and of course anything that gives them the hope of reaching the Tressury benches is dearer to them than being merged into the reciprocity ground cut from under his feet or he will keep on howling loyalty and feeding the fainting laborers of our land with false hopes.

"The Tory will cry out that he is willing for free trade with the States so long as he knows it is unobtainable, for his aware that the Red Parlor must not be outraged; but, of the two parties, I prefer in my secret soul the Tories, for they are honest and they are consistent in yoiling for the old flag, while the reformers are, many of them, insincere, and the balance ignorant of what uni

be two parties in Canada, viz. the Tory loyalists and the annexationists, and to that it must come unless the generosity of your country will be such as to continue for an indefinite period the continuation of a part of political Britain on this continent. That there are men in Canada prepared to cat husks as British subjects in preference to partaking of the material advantages that union would confer on them and theirs is true, and I have a measure of respect for the poor Bourbons, for they are honest, even if misguided, for the masses who are howling loyality are utrerly dishonest, and in no sense could they hold the country once the American Congress declares its determination to retain the duties on agricultural products, lish, and minerals. Sentiment and resentment would soon de, and the battle between home and family interests against British connection would end in the triumph of the former as soon as the first burst of passion was over."

# Mr. Carlisle's Favorite Recreation.

From the Control Journal,
While Mr. Carila's is a great brain worker and has capacity to get through a large amount of mental inbor which is exhausting as well to the physical body family game-at his residence, one or two evenings during the week, with a few invited friends. The ante is only five cents, and the limit but twenty-five cents. He always plays in had lick, I think quits the game four times out of five a lower. The fives and deuces seem to have a great fundness for his hand. One rarely deals without giving him a deure or a five, and he never fails to call the attention of the players to the fact with the exclamation, "Here's that dence," or Here's that five again. I get it every time." But all the same he enters into the spirit of the game with as much earnestness as he does in so, ving a great ques-tion in political economy, and from these poker party meetings he derives a great deal of keen enjoymen and much-needed recreation.

# No Editors to be Appointed to Office.

Irom the Philadelphia Times. It is learned that Mr. Cleveland, in addition to the line of policy which he has laid down in the matter of appointments against the restoration of old officials. ntends it to be a general policy not to appoint editors to office. He expressed himself at length to a gentle man to-day on this point. He said that the policy pur-sued by Mr. Harrison of appointing Republican editors to posts of greater or less importance was severely crit-"It has the appearance of bribing editorial support," the President is reported to have said, "a necessarily weakens the industrie of party journals."

Can This be a Mistake !

From the New Britain Record. Dick Boots of Georgia has arrived at Washington fter an appointment. Great Hoke Smith, what a pe-

From the Nushville American. Grover Cleveland is the most popular man in power n the world, and the greatest who speaks the English ADFUAGO. A Bewildering Correction. From the Sanaunah Press.

Yes, Elected Twice Already.

THE BON has been misinformed. His name is Fred-But the Fool Killer Doesn't Get Him. From the Gulveston Dutty Neue.
There is no significance in the silence of a fool.

A Mistake.

ROW TO KILL THE POOL ROOMS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is an old and trite aphorism that you cannot kill a snake by scotching it. Thus the way to avoid the ruin of young men through the obnoxious Ives Pool bill is to repeal, not amend.

It does not require a person versed in constitutional law to assure the Legislature that the proposed Saxton bill cannot be legally sustained, for it has been decided by the courts, over and over again, that a law which makes it a felony to commit ap act in one place and permits the perpetration of the same act in another, cannot hold. This no one better than Mr. Anthony Comstock knows to

be a fact.
Now, if it is the desire of the New York Soelety for the Suppression of Vice to suppress gambling on horse races, so that neither the and thus impel his bankruptcy, or the clerk expend his salary and other moneys which may come into his possession, let the society secure the ropeal, in its entirety, of the Ives

may come into his possession, let the society secure the ropenl, in its entirety, of the Ives Pool bill. Its amendment, as suggested, only aggravates the wrong. This is not alone the hest, but the only way to suppress the vice—a vice which the society represented by Mr. Comstock should seek to terminate, once and for all, not palliate.

A suggestion has reached us that Mr. Anthony Comstock is at present simply the cather and the following the various jockey clubs in their efforts to divert to their coffers all the immense sums of money which are naturally the outcome of horse racing hets, if the jockey clubs ascuro the sole and exclusive privileges of the betting system under the proposed bill.

Surely the Saxton bill, as framed, gives some color to this suggestion, and in this view we are authorized by the city bookmakers to jay into the treasury of the Society for the Suppression of Vice the sum of \$10,000 which we now hold in our possession, if the Society for the Suppression of Vice will really, in good faith, show by their action the falsity of the saltement that they are simply allowing themselves to be used for the personal aggrandizement of the lockey clubs.

In one word, if the Society for the Suppression of Vice will aid in the repeal of the Ives Pool bill, a certified check for the sum of \$10,000 awalts it for the effort it makes to attain that traiseworthy result, Yours, very respectfully.

MARCH 11, 1803.

MARCH 11, 1803.

#### Why a Man Travels in Circles, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an ex-

tract from a Toronto paper, printed in THE Bun to-day, the tendency of people not to walk in a straight line is again brought into notice. and the writer tries to explain the fact by an alleged disparity in length of a man's legs. That attempted explanation has been worn threadbare, but it is of no value. The question is an old one, and it has never been satisfactorily answered. Some years ago Mr. Garson thought he had solved the difficulty in a communication addressed to Nature, and I had some correspondence with that gentleman at the Royal College of Surgeons, in course of which I submitted an argument. which was admitted to be an insuperable objection to the above-mentioned theory.

It has been my fortune, during some years of experience as a newspaper correspondent, to travel on horseback over many hundreds of miles of trackless country. I never felt the sensation of being "lost," but I have known many who have. One of my most intimate friends at that time was a genial, level-headed Irishman of T. C. D. He was a genial, level-headed Irishman of T. C. D. He was a good horseman, and he usually rode an animal that was of unusual intelligence and adaptability to the bush. But I never knew that man to venture thirty or forty miles away from his kind without lesing himself. More times than I can recount I have gone out in search of him, always to learn that he had for hours been riding in a circle, and always to the left. In every instance that has come to my knowledge of other persons similarly circumstanced the direction has also been to the left. It is evident that this peculiarity cannot be explained by any supposed disparity in the length of riders' legs. Moreover, if a horse be left to himself the never travels in a circle. That at least is the lesson I have learned during ten years of tuition under favorable circumstances.

It has been suggested whether the position of the sun has anything to do with what is certainly a curious phenomenon. Thus on the wide Australian plains the sun is in the north, and its apparent motion to one facing that direction is from right to left. But supposing that a rider, through carelessness, should be led to follow that motion, it would only carry him westward; it could not be responsible for his describing a circle. Again, in the northern hemisthere, say on the plains of Russia or our own Western trairies, it should, if the hypothesis be of any value, cause the circling to be in an orposite direction.

The subject is interesting as well as curious, and I think that well authenticated, carreful observations, would be valuable, for certainly no explanation is as yet in sight.

New York, March 10, 1883. Irishman of T. C. D. He was a good horseman,

#### Lord Salisbury's House at the Fair-From the London Standard.

Doe of the most interesting contributions from England to the Chicago exhibition is to be a reproduction of what is, nechaps, the fleet example in this country of sixteenth century decorative wood carving. This is the famous banqueting hall at Hatfleid House, the Hertfordshire sent of the Marquis of Sailsbury. A fac-simile, exact in everything but size, has been reproduced by Messrs, Hampton & Sons of Pall Mall. The reproduction, permission to execute which was given by Lord Salisbury, is forty feet long—the original being sixty—twenty feet broad, and twenty-three high, the whole of the internal surface being constructed of beautifully carved oak, cut from the solid block, and shaded to the deep, rich into of the antique work by the process known as "tuming." The Ceel coat of string, which has also been cut from a solid block, and the floor, like the original, will re composed of white and black marble. Messrs itampton & Sons will complete the ensemble by furnishing the hall with chairs, tables, and armor of the Elizabethna period, and, had time allowed, replicas of the tapestry at Hatfield House would have been supplied. As it is, tapestry will be used as near as possible like the original. The line ministrel gallerys which occupies one end of the hall, and the celebrated screen which stands at the other have been from the walls. The hall is to be encased in a building of wood pain at the lotter, have been from the scale of the original than the other have been from the scale of the original than the celebrated screen which stands at the other have been from the scale of the first entertainment was held at Miss Furniss's in Fifth avenue, when Miss Roche delighted the audionce by her produced with remarkable fidelity, and especial care has been taken with the sofity fadel heraldic colorings which adorn the walls. The hall is to be encased in a building of wood pain at the lotter have been from the scale of the first contents of the first contents of the principal rooms in the stately palace at Hatfield.

Twice

# Twice as Much as Harrison Paid Her.

Georgerows, March & Dollie Johnson, who is to cook at the White House, was born and reared in Georgerown. She was a slave, the property of the late Mrs. Jane Miller. She will get \$150 a month. She cocked for Freedent Harrison the first seven months of his term at \$75 a month.

# A Fighting Grangeman,

To the Epiron or Ton Stw-Wes The second reading of the Home Rule but may possibly be carried in the Commons by a small majority, but it will be rejected by the Upper House, and an appeal will then be made to the electors of the United Kingdom distinctly upor to the electors of the United Kingdom distinctly upon the houre rule issue. The result will be that Gladstone and itselforms fole bill will be buried in ubitwinn. If, however, by any chance an Irish executive, in spired and controlled by the Roman Catholic priesthoid, be employedered to regulate the affairs of the country, any attempt it may make to folat its plans or pre-tensions upon the powerful and loyar uninority I have referred to, with be tadded and defeated, just as William of "chroms memory" overthrew the forces of James at the Boyne.

# Principal Darling's Disclaimer.

To run Entron or Tue Sux—Sir: Please deny the state-tent of your abonymous correspondent that Michael iner's polition was circulated here. The law in re-erato such matters was strictly compiled with, she productioned is misinformed. The hashest that, in common with many thoughtful persons—some of high raph in the community—proxiety agind the paper in question, at a proper time and place. The multive of your correspondent in so grossly distorting this fact will perhaps appear. If she discloses her identity. Respectfully, Evening School No. 1, March S.

#### An Admirer of Nerve to Others from the Ind unopolis Journal.

"Who was that leashful young fellow who went out a frame in " asked the senior partner." You would never guess in the world," answered the most partner. niof partner.
All right, then, I give it up. Tell me."
"lie is a drummer for a new nerve food."

# Retribution.

There's an evening up of matters in this curious world of ours; Just a sort of compensation Granted by the higher powers; And we ne'er have seen it clearer And methinks, we never will

To sur Epiron or The Sur-Sir: The Prohibitionists hould have cheers a well sweep for their ballot emilies instead of a pitcher. Who knows what is in that sticker. San it be claret punch?

L. E. F.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

It is doubtful whether anything could be more depressing than the social and atmos-pheric conditions of New York at present. Everybody has had all the Lenton rest that he or she craves; everybody has seen all the plays that the theatrical repertoire affords: theatre club members, whether hen or other-wise, are getting tired of each other, and sewing circles are sighing over inscrated fore fingers and the scarcity of men at 5 o'clock tea. The weather is atrocious, the streets impassable, church tells ring all day long, as if for a perpetual funeral, and, in short everybody is dis-

Whether this will go on until Faster holody knows; if it does, the town will be depopulated. for it is not in human nature to endure it. Florida is coming to the front again as a place f consolation for the weary and heavy laden in the great struggle, not for existence, but for diversion, though St. Augustine holds out in vain, as yet, her varied and manifold charms. and her great hotels are barsly half filled. Apother week or two, however, will see an increase in her floating population. Mr. Harry Legrand Cannon has taken a house at St. Augustine, and, regardless of Easter tableaux and all that he was expected to do for them. will depart for the land of oranges and alligators in a very few days. Mr. and Mrs. Charter South, and so great is the rush likely to be during the next fortnight that staterooms on the vestibule train running direct to St. Au-

Mexico seems to be another promised land this year and large parties are going there from Florids, and by some remarkable geographical manceuvre expect to take Chicago on their way back. Doubtiess they will do it. but the enterprise will verify the old saying that" the longest way round is the shortest way home." The two young noblemen who have been recently conspicuous at small din-ners and Delmonico suppers, the Earl of Ava and the young Irishman, Viscount Ennismore, have also departed for the beautiful city of Montezuma. Lord Ava having successfully and diplomatically negotiated the settlements for the marriage of Miss Davis with his brother. Lord Terence Blackwood, which will probably take place in the early summer.

The fear of cholera and the terrors of quarantine are likely to interfere somewhat with transatiantic travel this summer, and as the novelty of a visit to Chicago holds out allurements, especially when the trip may be extended to Alaska or San Francisco and Japan. it looks now as if the rich and restless would turn their faces rather toward the setting than the rising sun. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly of Washington square, who went abroad in January, will return in the suits of the Infanta Eulalie, Mrs Kelly, who is a Spanish lady. having been appointed lady in waiting to the Infanta on her voyage to this country. The Infanta's suite, it is said, will be a large one, and will include, of course, some very choice specimens of Spain's bluest blood.

One thing seems pretty certain: if all the wonders of the world that will be collected nder the roofs and domes of the Fair's buildings fail to interest the spectator, the vast concourse of humanity of all nations, peoples, tribes, ranks, and professions that will be gathered there must necessarily be an unending source of amusement and surprise Some people dislike crowds, but to those who do not the enjoyment will be immense.

Rumor has been very busy with details of the mounting of millionaires' households at Chicago and of the yachts that are to dot Lake Michigan, for excursions hither and thither during this razzle-dazzle summer, but if the ecount te correct of Mr. James A. Burden's plan for his family's outing, it is decidedly the most original one that has yet been projected. The report says that Mr. Burdon has chartered, or, it may be, has built, a vestibule train for the accommodation of his family and a during his visit to Chicago, and afterward to The only objection to this princely arrangement would seem to be that railway trains, when in repose, are generally kept in very noisy, smoky, and objectionable quarters, and a special track leading to some salubrious spot would seem to be indispensable for the

comfort of its occupants.

Among the fowentertainments the past week have been two very beautiful dinners at Mrs. William D. Sloane's, which seem to have been sufficient in themselves for the enjoyment of the guests, as they were not followed by dances nor by vaudeville exhibitions. Mrs. Jordan L. Mott had an extremely pretty dinner on Thurs-

Wright, were simply inimitable in a short play of Edouard Pailleron's, and as both these ladies were educated abroad, their pure l'arisian accent was a pleasure to the ears. Miss Alida Chanler and Miss Bessie Ward are also members of Mr. Le Maistre's dramatic corps, and very charming they both were. There are still four of these delightful entertainments in the future-two before and two after Easter-when the same ladies will again appear, with the addition of Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teatl, Miss Margaret Anthon. Mrs. G. M. Carnochan, and Miss Woodward.

Another wedding has been added to the list of rich and important ones, at the head of which are Miss Martin's and Miss Lorillard's. Miss Marie Havemeyer and Mr. Perry Tiffany are to be married on April 22 in Mr. Havemeyer's sumptuous mansion on Madison avenue. which will afferd more room and be infinitely more agreeable than a church,

The coming week holds out some prospect of alleviation from the suicidal dulness of the last, as every day is marked by at least one picasant gathering. To morrow night Mrs. Forbes Leith will hold a reception for her daughter, Mrs. C. Rosdow Burn. On Tuesday the opening of the Hotel Walderf and the concert, with Hellman and Damrosch as attractions, will take place, preceded, of course, by many dinners. On Wednesday the relatives and friends of Miss Fannie Stevens will go to her father's place at Lawrence, L. L. to wit ness her marriage to Capt. Harrington Swann of the British army. The Thursday Evening Club will meet at Mrs. Philip Schuvier's on the 16th, and on Friday, the 17th, will come the double attractions of the Nikisch orchestra at Mrs. Paran Steven-'s and of Wolff and Holiman, with other bright particular stars, at

The sale of the late August Belmont's property at Eighteenth street will remove from Fifth avenue one of its oldest landmarks. One might grow sentimental over the associations connected with the mausion, and certainly if the ghosts of all the great, the beautiful, and the distinguished who have from time to time peopled its lofty rooms could be called back to earth, they would make a notabie assemblage. But the battle cry of the times is "Onward," and no one in these days wishes even to remember the past

Miss Callender's